

GEOSYNTEC CONSULTANTS COMPUTATION COVER SHEET

Project/Proposal		rporation Project: k #: 1	White Mesa Mi	II, Pond 4A	_
Title of Computa	ntions: <u>Emerger</u>	acy Spillway Concr	ete Pavement		
Computations By: Assumptions and Procedures Checked By (Peer Reviewer):		SIGNATURE			1/6/c=6
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Computations Checked By: Computations Backchecked By (Originator): Approved By (PM or Designate):		Signature Signature			UC/OL DATE
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Approval Notes:					
Revisions: (Num	ber and Initial	All Revisions)			
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Written by: Steve Fitzwilliam

Date: 05 / 01 / 06 | Reviewed by: Greg Corcoran

Fig. Date: 05 / 01 / 06 | Project: White Mesa Mill, Pond 4A | Project/Proposal No.: SC0349 | Task No.: ______

Where A is the area of the circle (based on tire pressure and tire load, Attachment E) and D is the diameter of the circle. Rearranging and solving for D:

$$D = 2\sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{50 in^2}{3.14}} = 8.0 in$$

Therefore a circle with a 8.0-in. diameter has an area approximately equal to the contact area of one vehicle wheel (50-in²).

Next, the distance between wheels on the axle must be incorporated into the design method. The length between the back two wheels on a pick-up truck is utilized to determine the equivalent forklift axle wheel spacing. This distance was assumed to be 60-in.

The equivalent wheel base, equivalent contact circle diameter, and the D/k value are then utilized to determine the basic bending moment in the slab (in-lb/in) that results per kip of wheel load applied. From Figure A2.2.2 (Attachment C), we see that the basic bending moment due to the two wheels is 165 plus 5 in-lb/in/kip, which results in a total moment of approximately 170 in-lb/in per kip stress. This value is multiplied by the "wheel" load to give the design moment. Based on a total vehicle operating weight of 10,000 lbs. The wheel load is:

"Wheel load" =
$$\frac{Total\ axle\ weight}{\#\ of\ wheels} = \frac{8,000\ lbs}{2} = 4,000 \frac{lbs}{wheel} = 4.0 \frac{kip}{wheel}$$

Multiplying the basic moment by the "wheel load", the resulting design moment is:

$$Design \ moment = basic \ moment \ \times \ wheel \ load = \left(205 \frac{in - lb}{in} \right) \times \left(4.0 \ kip\right) = 820 \frac{in - lb}{in}$$

This design moment and the total allowable flexural stress are utilized to assess if the initial guess for slab thickness is valid. The total allowable flexural stress is the MOR (f_r) divided by a safety factor (SF). For concentrated loads, ACI 360 recommends a SF value between 1.7 and 2.0. For this design, the lower value of 1.7 will be utilized. The 1.7 SF value results in a total allowable tensile stress of:

$$\frac{MOR}{SF} = \frac{411 \, psi}{1.7} = 242 \, psi$$



